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BOTANICAL NOTES FROM NORTHERN VERMONT

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FROM Burke Mountain, near East Burke, Vermont, there is a remarkable view of Willoughby Lake and its enclosing mountains, Hor and Pisgah, and thence, on August 7, 1929, I also observed, about four miles to the east of Mt. Pisgah, a mountain with steep cliffs, facing, not west, like the classic cliffs and talus of Pisgah, but eastward. On inquiry I learned that this mountain was named Bald Mountain and that it lay in the eastern corner of the town of Westmore, and in the hope that so near a neighbor of the Willoughby mountains might itself be not without interest I determined to visit it the next day.

During the same afternoon, as I drove on from Seymour Lake in Morgan through the town of Holland, I stopped at an interesting stretch of road in the latter township and immediately found *Linum catharticum* L., growing in abundance in the ditch and in an adjacent rich clearing. This European species has been reported from various stations along the coast, particularly in Maine, but not hitherto, so far as I am aware, from the interior of New England. Here it appeared thoroughly at home.

After a night spent near Salem Pond in Derby I explored, on August 8, the beach at its northern end, finding a large amount of *Spartina Michauxiana* Hitchc., and, in sandy woods nearby, much *Halenia deflexa* (Sm.) Griseb. (also found later in the day along a wood road in the town of Ferdinand). A pasture near a farmhouse at the lower end of the lake contained conspicuous patches of *Thymus Serpyllum* L., some of them several yards in diameter.

Later that forenoon I drove through the township of Brighton to the most convenient approach to the Bald Mountain cliffs, near Job's pond in the eastern part of Westmore. There I left the road and skirted the pond to the foot of the mountain. A scramble up steep slopes led to slides upon which sprawled *Astragalus Blakei* Eggleston. On reaching the top of the talus (where *Rhus Toxicodendron* L. was abundant) I found the line of cliffs very extensive, probably nearly as far outstretched as those of Mt. Pisgah, though not so lofty, and on the lower parts of the calcareous ledges and the upper and finer portions of the talus was able to gather, in embarrassingly rapid succession, *Cryptogramma Stelleri* (Gmel.) Prantl, *Woodsia glabella* R. Br., *Muhlenbergia racemosa* (Michx.) BSP., a *Calamagrostis* as yet undetermined but near *C. hyperborea* Lange, *Sphenopholis pallens* (Spreng.) Scribn., *Carex scirpoidea* Michx., *C. eburnea* Boott, *Clematis verticillaris* DC., *Draba arabisans* Michx., *Braya humilis* (C. A. Mey.) Robinson, var. *novae-angliae* (Rydb.) Fern., *Saxifraga oppositifolia* L., *Potentilla fruticosa* L., *Rubus odoratus* L., *Rosa blanda* Ait., *Celastrus scandens* L., *Apocynum cannabinum* L., *Asclepias syriaca* L., *Satureja vulgaris* (L.) Fritsch, *Campanula rotundifolia* L., *Lobelia Kalmii* L., *Eupatorium urticaefolium* Reichard, *Artemisia canadensis* Michx., and *Senecio Balsamitae* Muhl. Of most of these specimens have been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, and duplicates of many in that of Amherst College. Further search, especially at a different season, and an examination of the crests of the cliffs (which I did not investigate) might well yield yet others of the characteristic Willoughby rarities.

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BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—So abundant is the newcomer from Europe, *Butomus umbellatus*, along the shores of the St. Lawrence near Montreal and elsewhere,[1] that I have been expecting to find scattered specimens of it on muddy shores in the northern part of Lake Champlain. Instead of this, however, my first discovery of this interesting plant was more than a hundred miles south of the Canadian border. Here I found it, August 11, 1929, well established and flourishing, on the South Bay of Lake Champlain, in Dresden, New

[1] C. H. Knowlton, RHODORA XXV, 220–221, 1923; Frère Marie-Victorin, Contributions du Laboratoire de Botanique de l'Université de Montréal, No. 13, 83–84, 1929.